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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/646,393	08/22/2003	Barbara F. Smith	4250.2.4	9737
35068	7590	06/21/2005	EXAMINER	
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LOS ALAMOS NATIONAL LABORATORY P.O. BOX 1663, MS A187 LOS ALAMOS, NM 87545			DRODGE, JOSEPH W	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1723	

DATE MAILED: 06/21/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/646,393

Applicant(s)

SMITH ET AL.

Examiner

Joseph W. Drodge

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-51 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-51 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 0804,0104.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: ____.

Claims 48-51 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 48 is incomplete since the body of the claim is silent as to any step involving "perchloric acid" mentioned in the preamble.

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1-10,12,13,16-29,32,32,35-37 and 48-50 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Davis et al patent 4,770,784. Davis et al discloses selective separation of target small molecules, as well as metal ion molecules from aqueous solutions [the instant Specification, pg. 5 defines "small molecules" as any molecules other than metals or metal ions] through the action of a water-soluble polymer, such as polyethyleneimine, having binding or chelating groups, (column 6, lines 16-31 and column 5, lines 4-15) by passing solution through an ultrafiltration membrane which retains the polymer/molecule complex and passes the water and non-bound molecules (figure 1 and column 7, lines 26-38, etc.). Column 7, lines 37-38 is indirectly identifying the membrane that separates complexed and non-complexed material as an ultrafiltration membrane, by identifying downstream membrane 21 as an ultrafiltration unit with same membrane substance as first membrane.

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Regarding claim 20, as well as dependent claims 3,5-7,24-26 and 50, etc. the bound material can be released or stripped from the affinity adsorbent in downstream steps (column 7, lines 54-61). Also disclosed are pre-purifying the adsorbent polymer to be comprised of a selected polymer size range by way of grinding the adsorbent material to a relatively uniform smaller particle size, yet of a particle size precluding their passage through the pores of the membrane employed for separation (column 5, lines 16-20).

For claims 48-50, adsorbing of chromate, a compound related to "chromic acid" is identified at column 6, line 34, etc.

For other dependent claims, also disclosed are initially dissolving the polymeric adsorbent in a solution (column 5, line 66-column 6, line 15), mixing step (column 7, lines 21-23), selecting the target small molecule from the large Markush groups of claims 4,8, 23 and 27 at column 6, lines 15-19 and 28-31 (see especially "organic species such as organic and biological solutes" and "a wide variety of organic and biological materials including amino acids..."). For claims to "affinity groups", see column 5, lines 14-15 "chelation behavior" and lines 27-29 "to which has been attached a chelating functional group".

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 11,14,15,30,33,34 and 51 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Davis et al patent 4,770,784 in view of Smith et al patent 5,891,956.

Claims 11 and 30 differ in requiring at least one of polyethyleneimine with particular attached functional groups. However, Smith et al in various examples teach polyethyleneimine with various functional groups containing molecules with OH, N and =O atoms. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified the Davis et al method by incorporating polyethyleneimine with the functional

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groups of Smith et al, to selectively adsorb particular, specific organic and biological molecules.

Claims 14,15,33 and 34 differ in requiring binding groups that may constitute a diol, thiol or tartrate containing group, amongst others, such groups being taught by Smith et al in examples including example 26. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have practiced the Davis et al method, by utilizing a polyethyleneimine compound with such group, as taught by Smith et al, because of their superior binding capacity for certain specific biological compounds or molecules.

Claims 38-43 and 47 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Davis et al patent 4,770,784 in view of Grinstead patent 4,775,298. Claim 38 differs in requiring at least one of the molecules selected to be from a group comprising boric acid. However, Grinstead teaches that boric acid may be selectively adsorbed by polyethyleneimine having pendant groups in a similar membrane process to Davis et al. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have utilized the Davis et al process to adsorb boric acid molecules, since Grinstead teaches them to be common contaminant from various types of wastewater and readily adsorbed.

Claims 44-46 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Davis et al in view of Grinstead as applied to claim 38 above, and further in view of Smith et al patent 5,891,956.

Claims 45 and 46 differ in requiring at least one of polyethyleneimine with particular attached functional groups. However, Smith et al in various examples teach polyethyleneimine with various functional groups containing molecules with OH, N and

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=O atoms. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified the Davis et al method by incorporating polyethyleneimine with the functional groups of Smith et al, to selectively adsorb particular, specific organic and biological molecules.

Claim 44 differs in requiring binding groups that may constitute a diol, thiol or tartrate containing group, amongst others, such groups being taught by Smith et al in examples including example 26. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have practiced the Davis et al method, by utilizing a polyethyleneimine compound with such group, as taught by Smith et al because of their superior binding capacity for certain specific biological compounds or molecules.

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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Joseph Drodge at telephone number 571-272-1140. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 8:30 AM to 5:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Wanda Walker, can be reached at 571-272-1151. The fax phone number for the examining group where this application is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either private PAIR or Public PAIR, and through Private PAIR only for unpublished applications. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have any questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

JWD

June 17, 2005


JOSEPH DRODGE
PRIMARY EXAMINER